the Officers shall assist to the best of his power If any shall attempt to aid the party that should be arrested to be rescued, he and all those accompanying him shall be apprehended and executed by the Provost Marshal by martial law

THE CASE OF MR EDWARD TALBOT CONCLUDED

Mr Talbot's case against Wood is concluded, the Lords condemning Wood for a most palpable machiavellian, but deferring their sentence till they had heard the next suit, of the Earl of Shrewsbury against his brother, Mr Edward Talbot, for that by practice of Wood he should have poisoned the Earl, first by gloves, and then by potion or plaster This charge my Lord essayed to prove by no direct witnesses save Wood (who was not allowed but taken as infamous), and by circumstances that at the first seemed somewhat probable My Lord's Counsel endeavoured to discredit the defendant for his haughtiness of mind, his prodigality and the hie, showing that he had spent 10,000 marks in three years since the death of his father and for his religion, for defending one John Baldwin who questioned whether there was a God, if there were, how He should be known, if by His Word, who wrote the same, and if the prophets and the apostles, they were but men, and *humanum est errare* , and such like most damnable doubts, which were not suffered to be read in the hearing of the court Then the plaintiff argued that Mr Talbot practised and agreed with Sir Edward Stapleton for effecting of the poisoning, and Sir Edward had suborned a man of his, of his own name, to buy the gloves

At this the Court seemed dubious for a long time. The milliner therefore was summoned, and his man

that sold the gloves, who denied upon the sight of Stapleton that he could be the man So after long hearing (for this day the Lords sat from 9 in the morning until 6), Wood is herein condemned as a palpable ass, a very villain, and of Satan's brood, being called *Diabolos* for that he is an accuser

After the Counsel had argued very learnedly, the Queen's Attorney craved that his silence might not prejudice the defendant's cause, for whom he spake m the former action wherein he was plaintiff, but could not now speak for him seeing